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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/997,201	11/28/2001	John F. L. Potts	10559-514001/P12418	4070

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EXAMINER

ZHOU, TING

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

2173

DATE MAILED: 07/08/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

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<p align="center">Office Action Summary</p>	Application No. 09/997,201	Applicant(s) POTTS ET AL. 	
	Examiner Ting Zhou	Art Unit 2173	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on ____.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-29 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) ____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-29 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) ____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 28 November 2001 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. ____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. ____. |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date ____. | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: ____. |

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

I. Claims 1-2, 4-6, 8-11, 14-16, 18-20, 22-25 and 28-29 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Royalty U.S. Publication 2003/0038844.

Referring to claims 1 and 16, Royalty teaches a method and computer readable medium comprising operating in a first mode to display data originating with a personal information device (PID) in a first display area of a display (displaying information from a non-certified source, such as a laptop computer on a first display area 32 of display 26) (page 1, paragraph 0009, page 2, paragraph 0010 and page 3, paragraph 0026); and switching to a second mode to display data in a second display area of the display (displaying certified information received from the microprocessor of the flight deck in the second display area 28 of display 26) (page 3, paragraph 0026 and further shown in Figures 1 and 3).

Referring to claim 2, Royalty teaches receiving the PID data over a communications link (connecting a portable computer to the display via a data connection) (page 3, paragraph 0025).

Referring to claims 4 and 18, Royalty teaches switching between the first mode and the second mode in response to a mode event (if it is determined that the display area cannot display information from the portable computer, such as when the aircraft is in critical stages of operation, then the display is prevented from displaying information from the non-certified source and only displays information from the certified source) (page 4, paragraphs 0031 and 0033).

Referring to claims 5 and 19, Royalty teaches synchronizing changes to the PID data with the source of the PID data (information from the portable computer is displayed on the flight deck's display; therefore, as new information is received from the portable computer, the displayed information on the flight deck display is similarly synchronized to reflect the new information) (page 3, paragraph 0025 and page 4, paragraph 0033).

Referring to claims 6 and 20, Royalty teaches an apparatus and system comprising a source of personal information device data (portable device) (page 3, paragraph 0025), and a computing device coupled to the source of the PID data (flight deck display device connected to the portable computer) (page 3, paragraph 0025), the computing device comprising a display having a first display area (display area 32 for displaying non-certified information from the portable computer) (page 3, paragraph 0026 and Figures 1 and 3) and a second display area (display area 28 for displaying certified information) (page 3, paragraph 0026 and Figures 1 and 3), a first computing module coupled to the display, the first computing module comprising a first processor configured to operate in a first mode to display data received from a personal information device (PID) in the first display area (the processor of the portable computer connected to the display sends information to the flight deck computer to display information

from the non-certified source on a first display area 32 of display 26) (page 2, paragraphs 0028-0029 and Figure 4), and a second computing module coupled to the display, the second computing module comprising a second processor configured to switch to a second mode to display data in the second display area of the display (the processor of the flight deck can display received certified information in the second display area 28 of display 26) (page 3, paragraph 0026 and further shown in Figures 1 and 3).

Referring to claims 8 and 22, Royalty teaches the second processor is configured to process a mode event that causes a switch between the first mode and the second mode (if it is determined that the display area cannot display information from the portable computer, such as when the aircraft is in critical stages of operation, then the display is prevented from displaying information from the non-certified source and only displays information from the certified source) (page 4, paragraphs 0031 and 0033).

Referring to claims 9 and 23, Royalty teaches receiving the PID data over a communications link (connecting a portable computer to the display via a data connection) (page 3, paragraph 0025).

Referring to claims 10 and 24, Royalty teaches the first processor consumes less power per unit time than the second processor (since the first processor is a processor for a smaller portable computing device and the second processor is a processor for a larger and more data intensive processor for a flight deck avionics display, the processor for the portable device would consume less power than the processor for the flight deck).

Referring to claims 11 and 25, Royalty teaches the size of the first display area is smaller than the size of the second display area (the display area for displaying information from the

portable computer is less than the entire display area for displaying certified information) (page 2, paragraph 0010).

Referring to claims 14 and 28, Royalty teaches the second processor is configured to synchronize changes to the PID data with a source of the PID data (information from the portable computer is displayed on the flight deck's display; therefore, as new information is received from the portable computer, the displayed information on the flight deck display is similarly synchronized to reflect the new information) (page 3, paragraph 0025 and page 4, paragraph 0033).

Referring to claims 15 and 29, Royalty teaches the display is shared by the first computing module and the second computing module (the display 26 with display area 28 can be used to display information from certified and non-certified sources) (page 2, paragraph 0023, page 3, paragraph 0026 and Figure 1).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 3, 7, 12, 17, 21 and 26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Royalty U.S. Publication 2003/0038844, as applied to claims 1, 6, 16 and 20 above, and Dickie U.S. Publication 2003/0041206.

Referring to claims 3, 7, 17 and 21, Royalty teaches all of the limitations as applied to claims 1, 6, 16 and 20 above. However, Royalty fails to explicitly teach operating in a first mode in response to a power-on event. Dickie teaches a method of displaying data from a device communicating with a host in a first display area (status display area 124 displays information received from the connected PDA) (Dickie: page 1, paragraph 0017 and page 2, paragraph 0028) and displaying data from the host in a second display area (the portable laptop computer shown in Figure 1 also has a display area 110 that can display information from the computer system) (Dickie: page 1, paragraph 0015) similar to that of Royalty. In addition, Dickie further teaches operating in the first mode in response to a power-on event (when the devices are powered on, the user can enter data into the PDA and the entered data is subsequently synchronized with the portable computer and displayed on display area 124) (Dickie: page 2, paragraphs 0027-0029). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Royalty and Dickie before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the method of communicating and displaying data from a remote device of Royalty to include the power-on event taught by Dickie. One would have been motivated to make such a combination in order to save user's time by automatically displaying information from a default source upon turning on the computing device; this further allows users to access, view and manipulate information easier and faster.

Referring to claims 12 and 26, Royalty teaches all of the limitations as applied to claims 6 and 20 above. However, Royalty fails to explicitly the PID data includes electronic mail (EMAIL) data. Dickie teaches a method of displaying data from a device communicating with a host in a first display area (status display area 124 displays information received from the

connected PDA) (Dickie: page 1, paragraph 0017 and page 2, paragraph 0028) and displaying data from the host in a second display area (the portable laptop computer shown in Figure 1 also has a display area 110 that can display information from the computer system) (Dickie: page 1, paragraph 0015) similar to that of Royalty. In addition, Dickie further teaches the PID data includes electronic (EMAIL) data (the PDA can communicate and synchronize data such as email with the laptop computer) (Dickie: page 1, paragraph 0013). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Royalty and Dickie before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the method of communicating and displaying data from a remote device of Royalty to include email data taught by Dickie. One would have been motivated to make such a combination in order to allow users to access and transfer information from a small handheld device to a computer system that allows easier viewing and manipulation of the information.

3. Claims 13 and 27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Royalty U.S. Publication 2003/0038844, as applied to claims 6 and 20 above, and Gettemy et al. U.S. Patent 6,545,862.

Referring to claims 13 and 27, Royalty teaches all of the limitations as applied to claims 6 and 20 above. However, Royalty fails to explicitly teach the display includes an organic light emitting diode. Gettemy et al. teach a method for transmitting and receiving information from a portable computer system through a communication channel (Gettemy et al.: column 4, lines 41-44) similar to that of Royalty. In addition, Gettemy et al. further teach the display includes an organic light emitting diode (Gettemy et al.: column 7, lines 6-8). It would have been obvious to

one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Royalty and Gettemy et al. before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the information transmitting and receiving method of Royalty to include the organic light emitting diode display taught by Gettemy et al. One would have been motivated to make such a combination in order to display information on a device that is ultra thin, power efficient, high contrast and has a fast response rate, supporting full motion video and special effects.

4. The prior art made of record on form PTO-892 and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. Applicant is required under 37 C.F.R. § 1.111(c) to consider these references fully when responding to this action. The documents cited therein teach similar methods for displaying information from a personal information device.


Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Ting Zhou whose telephone number is (703) 305-0328. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday 8:00 am - 5:30 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John Cabeca can be reached on (703) 308-3116. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (703) 872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

24 June 2004


SA HUXM
PRIMARY EXAMINER